

you to introduce a bill repealing the 10th. section of the Act of incorporation. The whole provision is odious, as tending to restrict charity in a direction where it is most useful to the community, and implies a suspicion of fidelity on the part of its trustees, which is unreasonable and ridiculous. We cannot put up the appropriate buildings, provide the library, and the apparatus which the advancement of the times demands for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. The provision therefore operates an inconvenience and a positive injury to the usefulness of the college. And, as it will always educate a portion of the youth of the State, the public are interested that its facilities shall be as large and liberal as they can be made. Your attention to this matter will place the Trustees of this institution under great observation. The Bill might be introduced simultaneously in both Houses, and tho' the season is advanced, can probably be adopted.

*From Henri HERRISSE.*⁸

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Chapel Hill,

March 7th., 1855.

Permit me to appeal to your complaisance.

A meeting of the Trustees is to be held at Hillsboro' Monday next. I am acquainted with none of the members, I believe, except yourself, and on the strength of the kindness you were pleased to show me last Summer, I take the liberty of intrusting the accompanying communication to your obliging care.

I sent last week by Hon. Hugh Waddell, a petition to the Executive Committee; and with the advice of a friend, I add today a Memorial setting forth the reasons which induce me to solicit a permanent situation and an increase of salary.

I entertain but little hope of success. I am in the way of promotion of a young man who in addition to excellent qualities of his own, may rely upon the warm support of influential friends, whilst I am a foreigner, an "intruder," and alone. On the other hand, I apprehend that the Committee I allude to is to sit for

⁸ Henri HARRISSE (1829-1910), bibliographer and historian of the discovery of America, and a native of Paris. He taught in South Carolina, and was a student at the South Carolina College in 1847. He became an instructor at the University of North Carolina, and was constantly in some sort of storm. He was let out in 1856, taught briefly at Georgetown College, and then became a lawyer in Chicago. Becoming interested in historical research and writing, he went to New York in 1861. Five years later he returned to France where he practiced law and wrote for the rest of his life, becoming the foremost authority in his field of history.